

the opposite direction to the upper bar, to a little beyond the middle of the submedian nervure, a dusky spot below the cell at its junction with the lowest median nervule, and another nearer the base below it. Posterior wings with a curved row of dusky spots between the veins a little beyond the middle, the two uppermost being situated below the middle of the costal nervure and approaching the base.

Underside. Anterior wings paler than above, especially the space beneath the lower vitreous spot beyond the narrow bar (which is represented as on the upperside), where it is dusted with pale grey. Posterior wings white, except along the costal margin and apical region, where it is dusted with ashy grey, the row of spots on the upperside being represented on the underside by a row of smaller black spots, several of which are nearly obsolete.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

XII.—*Descriptions of two new Scarabæidæ of the Genus Phanæus.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

Phanæus Leander, Dej., in litt.

Niger; capite postice thoraceque viridibus plus minusve auratis vel cuprescentibus, nitidis, crebre rugosis; elytris æruginoso-viridibus, surdis, late sulcatis, interstitiis anguste costiformibus, nitidis, cupreis; pygidio sat fortiter crebre punctato, nitido, viridi, apice nigro; corpore subtus cyanescenti.

♂. Capite cornu longo, acuminato, leviter curvato, crebre punctato instructo; thorace ante basin utrinque tuberculo acuto, nigro armato.

♀. Capite cornu lato, sat longo, crebre punctato, ad apicem bifurcato instructo; thorace disco medio fossa sat magna vix punctata, et supra fossam processu sat magno, lato, horizontali, antice paullo angustiore, ad apicem triangulariter exciso instructo.

Long. 13 lin.

Hab. Colombia, Santa Fé de Bogota (*Buquet*).

This species is allied to *P. hastifer*, but is quite differently coloured, and the armature of the thorax and of the head in the female are different. The thorax is coarsely rugose, obliquely declivous anteriorly, the male having two distant erect black tubercles at a short distance from the base. The female has on the head a broad, erect, slightly curved horn,

the apex of which is deeply triangularly cleft. The thorax has a smooth cavity in the middle of the disk, and projecting over this cavity there is a rather broad prominence, which is black, horizontal, and triangularly cut out at its apex. The elytra are dull dark green, with shining, sparingly punctured or wrinkled coppery costæ.

Phancæus horus.

Prasinus; capite antice nigro, angulis posticis auratis, epistomo bidentato, vertice cornu erecto, acuminato sat gracili lævissime flexuoso armato; thorace antice viridi, postice cyaneo-viridi, ad latera aurato; disco antice excavationibus duabus rotundatis approximatis (a carina divisus) lævibus, et postice excavatione profunda lævi utrinque carina laminiformi sat elevata instructo, basi medio vix producta bifoveata; elytris surdis, leviter striatis, interstitiis subplanis, secundo quartoque leviter convexis, ad basin transversim impressis (basi ipsa paullo elevata) sutura elevata nitidissima, limbo sat nitido; pygidio nitido, basi sat crebre punctato; tibiis anticis, et intermediis et posticis antice tarsisque cyaneo-nigris. ♂.

Long. $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Brazil.

This species appears to be nearest to *Ph. saphirinus*, Sturm, but is at once distinguished by the dull elytra. The head is similar, but there is an oblique ridge in front of the eye extending nearly to the posterior angle; the space in front of this ridge is punctured; the horn is slender and is only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lines long. The thorax has the anterior angles very obtuse, but not so much rounded as in *Ph. saphirinus*; the sides are more punctured; the armature is on the same plan, but the three impressions or excavations are nearly equally deep and more equal in size; the ridges on each side of the posterior impression are more developed, less approximate, and more directed forward over the anterior excavations; anteriorly they unite below and join the ridge which divides the anterior excavations. The elytra are quite different and much resemble those of *Ph. splendidulus*, but the interstices are still less convex, and the foveæ so common at the base are almost entirely obliterated.

The single male example before me bears a label which is not very distinct, but appears to be "Brésil. De Cand."